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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/639,690	08/16/2000	ANDREW K. BENSON	101997-5	3073
21125	7590 03/26/2003			
NUTTER MCCLENNEN & FISH LLP WORLD TRADE CENTER WEST 155 SEAPORT BOULEVARD			EXAMINER	
			KATCHEVES, KONSTANTINA T	
BOSTON, N	fA 02210-2604		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
			1636	117
			DATE MAILED: 03/26/2003	18

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

ŀ		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/639,690 BENSON, ANDRE	
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Konstantina Katcheves	1636
T Period for R	he MAILING DATE of this communication app eply	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
- Extension after SIX (- If the perional of t	TENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY ILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. s of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. od for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply od for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period wireply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, received by the Office later than three months after the mailing of the term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be till within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from	mely filed ys will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication.
1)⊠ Re	esponsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 Ja</u>	anuary 2003	
		s action is non-final.	
3)∏ Sii clo Disposition e	nce this application is in condition for allowar osed in accordance with the practice under <i>E</i>	ice except for formal matters in	rosecution as to the merits is 153 O.G. 213.
4)⊠ Cla	im(s) <u>1-6,8,9,14,17-21 and 23-31</u> is/are pen	ding in the application.	
	Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawi		
	im(s) is/are allowed.		
	im(s) <u>1-6,8,9,14,17-21 and 23-31</u> is/are rejec	ted.	
	im(s) is/are objected to.		
	m(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement	
Application F	Papers	siection requirement.	
9) <u></u> The :	specification is objected to by the Examiner.		
	drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)□ accepte	ed or b) objected to by the Evan	niner
Ap	plicant may not request that any objection to the o	drawing(s) be held in abevance. Se	e 37 CFR 1 85(a)
11) ☐ The ;		s: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disappro	
If a	pproved, corrected drawings are required in reply	to this Office action.	ou by the Examiner.
12) ☐ The c	oath or declaration is objected to by the Exan	niner.	
riority under	r 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
13)☐ Ackr	nowledgment is made of a claim for foreign p	riority under 35 U.S.C. 8 119(a)	-(d) or (f)
a)∏ All	b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	,	(4) 01 (1).
1.	Certified copies of the priority documents h	nave been received.	
2.			n No
	Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea attached detailed Office action for a list of	documents have been received	d in this National Stage
14) Ackno	wledgment is made of a claim for domestic p	riority under 35 LLS C S 440(-)	
a) 🔲 1	The translation of the foreign language provis	sional application has been seen	्राठ a provisional application).
15) Ackno	wledgment is made of a claim for domestic p	priority under 35 U.S.C. 88 120 a	ived. and/or 121
tachment(s)	- r	, 22 5.0.0. 33 120 6	ATIMOTOTICI,
│	eferences Cited (PTO-892) aftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Information	PTO-413) Paper No(s) tent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 14, 17-21 and 23-31 are pending in the present application. This Office Action is in reply to Applicant's Amendment filed 7 January 2003, Paper No. 17. Any rejections not repeated in the present Office Action are withdrawn.

Response to Amendment

Claims 1-9 and 14-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyneker et al., as applied to claims 1-4, 14, and 17-19 above, and further in view of Anderson et al. (U.S. Patent 5, 922, 591), Bruckner-Lea et al. (1996), Bergeron et al. (U.S. Patent 6,001,564), Nakayama et al. (U.S. Patent 5795717), and Tauxe (1997).

Claims 1-9 and 14-21 and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyneker et al., Anderson, Bruckner-Lea et al., Bergeron et al., Nakayama et al., and Tauxe, as applied to claims 14-20 and 23-25 above, and further in view of Megerle (U.S. Patent 5,874,046).

Claims 14, 17-20 and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Balch (U.S. Patent 6,083,763).

Claims 1-9, 14-16, 17-20 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Balch, as applied to claims 14, 17-20 and 23-25 above, in view of Megerle (U.S. Patent 5,874,046), and further in view of Anderson, Bruckner-Lea et al. (1999), Bergeron et al., Nakayama et al., and Tauxe (1997) (of record).

Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 14, 17-21 and 23-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph for the reasons of record and those set forth below.

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Response to Arguments

Claims 1-6, 8-9, 14 and 17-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyneker et al. in view of Anderson et al. (U.S. Patent 5, 922, 591), Bruckner-Lea et al. (1996), Bergeron et al. (U.S. Patent 6,001,564), Nakayama et al. (U.S. Patent 5795717), and Tauxe (1997). Claims 1-6, 8-9, 14, 17-21 and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyneker et al., Anderson, Bruckner-Lea et al., Bergeron et al., Nakayama et al., and Tauxe, as applied to claims 1-6, 8-9, 14 and 17-21 above, and further in view of Megerle (U.S. Patent 5,874,046).

Applicant's arguments in response to both the above rejections are based on the inadequacy of Heyneker et al. as a primary reference and the failure of the other references to satisfy the failures of Heyneker et al. Because Applicant's primary argument for both references is similar, both rejections have been discussed concurrently.

Applicant argues that Heynecker et al. do not teach "correlating the distribution to known qualitative properties." Heynecker et al. do indeed teach the correlation of the distribution to known qualitative properties. Applicant has argued that these known food qualities include food safety. Heynecker specifically teaches that their method can be used for the screening of food samples for toxic bacteria. See column 9, lines 6-7. The identification of such toxic bacteria is crucial to food safety issues. Since Heynecker et al. do teach such a qualitative property, none of the other reference need teach such a quality. Thus, the above rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are maintained.

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Claims 14, 17-20 and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Balch (U.S. Patent 6,083,763). Claims 1-9, 14-16 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Balch, as applied to claims 14, 17-20 and 23-25 above, in view of Megerle (U.S. Patent 5,874,046), and further in view of Anderson, Bruckner-Lea et al. (1999), Bergeron et al., Nakayama et al., and Tauxe (1997) (of record).

Applicant's arguments in response to both the above rejections are based on the inadequacy of Balch as a primary reference and the failure of the other references to satisfy the failures of Balch. Because Applicant's primary argument for both references is similar, both rejections have been discussed concurrently. Applicant again argues that, like Heynecker et al., Balch does not teach "correlating the distribution to known qualitative properties." Although Balch may not explicitly refer to food safety or other such "qualitative properties," it is implied that one would be motivated to identify bacterial or other contaminant microorganisms in a food sample for safety reasons. Applicant additionally argues that Balch specifically discloses using ribosomal RNA based probes not nucleic acid based probes. First, Applicant should note that RNA based probes are nucleic acid based probes. Ribonucleic acids (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acids (DNA) are types of nucleic acids. Thus, the premise of this argument is fundamentally flawed. Second, Applicant should note that the claims generically recite probes, which hybridize to nucleic acids. Whether these nucleic acids are RNA or DNA is not specified in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

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The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 14, 17-21 and 23-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicant has amended the claims to eliminate language that was deemed vague and indefinite in the prior Office Action. Some of these changes, however, fail to overcome the present rejection. Applicant has amended the present claims to recite the limitation "known qualitative properties." Without a definitions or guidance from the specification, one of skill in the art would not be apprised of the metes and bounds of the present claims. Moreover, what are these properties, how are they measured, what are they predictive of and how are they predictive? Although, Applicant in claim 26 recites various qualitative properties, it is unclear how these properties relate to the output distribution or any prediction of food quality or processing conditions. Applicant also recites limitations drawn to "food quality" and "processing conditions." Applicant has not defined what food quality or processing conditions are or how they are measured. There are no parameters or standards present by which to measure either food quality or processing conditions. Applicant also states that the target species could be correlated to "extrinsic parameters" that would be predictive of "food quality" and "processing conditions." However, there is no indication what these parameters are nor how are they measured. Moreover, in claim 17 Applicant recites "food safety" as wells as quality the same issues discussed above are raised by this term. Also, does Applicant intend that this limitation is similar to food quality or processing because safety is a limitation, which is not evident in the prior independent claims?

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This language is inherently qualitative thus rendering the claims unclear. Also, smell, texture and taste are all qualities that require a very subjective analysis and applicant has provided no quantitative or objective means to determine these qualities.

Applicant also recites limitations drawn to "food quality" and "processing conditions."

Applicant has not defined what food quality or processing conditions are or how they are measured. There are no parameters or standards present by which to measure either food quality or processing conditions. Applicant also states that the target species could be correlated to "extrinsic parameters" that would be predictive of "food quality" and "processing conditions." However, there is no indication what these parameters are nor how are they measured.

Moreover, in claim 17 Applicant recites "food safety" as wells as quality the same issues discussed above are raised by this term. Also, does Applicant intend that this limitation is similar to food quality or processing because safety is a limitation, which is not evident in the prior independent claims?

With regard to these rejections Applicant has argued that "measuring or analyzing these known qualitative properties is not necessary to the interpretation of the claimed invention." Applicant's assertion conflicts with their prior arguments, which rely on these known qualitative properties in asserting the patentability of the present claims. Moreover, Applicant has not addressed the issues that the subjective nature of these limitations renders the metes and bounds of the claims unclear. A qualitative property by its very subjective nature is open to a different interpretation based on who reads and interprets the claims. These qualitative properties are subject to the tastes, ideas, preconceptions and assumptions of the person or persons reading the claims.

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Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Konstantina Katcheves whose telephone number is (703) 305-

1999. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30 to 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dr. Remy Yucel, Ph.D. can be reached on (703) 305-1998. The fax phone numbers

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3014 for

regular communications and (703) 305-7939 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3388.

Konstantina Katcheves March 18, 2003

> REMY YUCEL, PH.D SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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